Fellow-citizens of the Senate Again the plessings of health and abundant

harves's claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God. The condition of our foreign affairs is rea-Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have nudergone to change, we have, at the same time. strictly maintained neutrality ba-

twoen the belligerents. At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a compitent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which for a moment excited some political apprehen. sers and caused a closing of the inter oceanic transit route, have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will coon be reopened with an increase of capacify and adaptation. We could not exagerate either the commercial or the political in portable of that great improvement.

It would be doing injustice to an important South American State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness, and cordiality with which the United States of Colombia have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A claims convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1861

The new ineral constitution of Venezuela baving gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the government under it has been recognized, and diplomatic intercourse with it has opened in a cordial and friendly spirit. The long-deferred Aves Island claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged.

Matual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the late joint commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial triend-hip continues to exist between the two countries, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding and avert a threatened war between Peru

Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia. Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador and

During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of those republics and, on the other hand, their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed with cordiality and enruestness. The claim arising from the seizure of the

cargo of the bing Macedonian in 1821 has been paid in full by the Government of Chili. Civil war continues in the Spanish part of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of Official correspondence has been freely

opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that republic. It may be expected to derive new vicer from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the Un ted States. I solicit your authority to furnish to the re-

public a gunboat at moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by instalments Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the native African races; and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave trade than a squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized haval force would stimulate a generous ambition in the republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furhisbing it would win forbearance and favor towards the colony from all civilized nations. The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe, by the way of Behring's Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioked by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken, under very favorable circumstances, by an association of American citizens, with the cordial good-will and support as well of this government as these of Great Britain and Russia. Assurances have been received from most of the South American States of their high appreciation of the enterprise, and their readiness to co-operate in constructing lines tributary to that world-encircling communication. I learn, with much satisfaction, that the noble design of a telegraphic commun cation between the eastern coast of America and Great Britain has been renewed with full expectation of its early accomplishment. Thus it is hoped that with the return of domestic peace the country will be able to re-

some with energy and advantage its former high career of commerce and civilization. Our very popular and estimable representative in Egypt died in April last. An unpleasant ait-reation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the government of the Pacha resulted in a suspension of intercourse. The evil was promptcorrected on the arrival of the successor the consulate, and our relations with Egypt, as well as our relations with the Barbary powers, are entirely satisfactory. The rebellion which has so long been flagrant in China, has at last been suppressed, with the co-operating good offices of this government, and of the other western commercial states. The judicial consular establishment

there has become very difficult and onerous, and it will need legislative revision to adapt it to the extension of our commerce, and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with the government and people of that vast empire. China seems to be accepting with hearty good-will the conventional laws which regulate commercial and social intercourse among the western nation. Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan, and the anomalous form of its government, the

action of that empire in performing treaty supulation is inconstant and capricious. Nevertheless, good progress has been effected by the western powers, moving with enlightened concert. Our own pecuniary claims have been allowed, or put in course of settlement, and the inland sea has been reopened to commerce. There is reason also to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the triendship of Japan towards the United States. The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina, and Pen-

sacola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not safer and more profita. ble to themselves, as well as just to the United States, to resort to bese and other open ports, than it is to pursue, through many hazards, and at vast cost, a contraband trade with other ports which are closed, if not by actual military occupation, at least by a lawful and effect-For myself, I have no doubt of the power

and duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States. If Congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further regulated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave traders from acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our

It is possible that, if it were a new and open

question, the maritime powers, with the lights they now enjey, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are, and always have been, equally of ships of war and of ports and harbors. Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous nor more success fall during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts, under favor of that privilege, to embroil our country in foreign wars. The desire and determination of the maritime states to defeat that design are believed to be as sincere as, and cannot be more earnest than our own. Nevertheless, unforeseen political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports, and on the porthern boundary of the United States, which have required and are likely to continue to require, the practice of constant vigilance, and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States as well as of the nations concerned and their governments

Commissioners have been appointed under the treaty with Great Britain on the adjustmert of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies, in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them.

In view of the insecurity of life and property in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by reason of recent assaults and depredations committed by immical and desperate persons, who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months, the period conditionally stipulated in the existing agreement with Great Britain, the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval arma-ment upon the lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the reguton of imposts, which were temporarily estrollished by the reciprocity treaty of the 5th Jane, 1854

I desire, however, to be understood, while making this statement, that the colonial authori 'ies of Canada are not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly towards the United States; but, on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that, with the approval of the importal government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursious

across the border. The act passe d at the last session for the encouragement of , migration bas, so far as was possible, been pu, into operation. It seems to need amendment w tich will enable the officers of the government to prevent the practice of frauds against the im. Vigrants while on their way, and on their arriv vi to the ports, so as to secure them here a free thoice of avocations and places of settlement. A liberal disposition towards this great natio 't il policy is manifrested by most of the Euro vean states, and

ought to be reciprocated on our part by giving the immigrants effective national protection. I regard our emigrants as one of the principal eplenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war, and its wastes of national strength and health. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the government must, in every way, make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

The financial affairs of the government have been successfully administered during the iast year. The legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially affected the revenues, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing in-

creased taxation. The receipts during the year, from all sources, upon the basis of warrants signed by the Sec. relaty of the Treusary, including loans and the balance in the treasury on the first day of July, 1:63, were \$1,394, 796,007 62, and the aggregate disbursements, upon the same basis, were \$1,298,056,101 89, leaving a balance in the treasury, as shown by warrants, of 896,739,-

Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principle of the public debt redeemed, and the amount of issues in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the treasury were: receipts, \$881,076,616 57; disbursements, \$865,231,657 b6: Which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of \$18,812,558 71.

Of the receipts, there were derived from customs \$102,316,152.99; from lands, \$588,333 29; from direct taxes, \$475,648 96; from internal revenue, \$109,741,134.10; from miscellaneous sources. \$47.511,448.10; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balance, \$623,443,929.13.

There were disbursed for the civil service, \$27,505.509.46; for pensions and Indians, \$7,-517,130.97; for the War Department, \$690,791.842. for the Navy Department, \$85,733 202 77; for interest of the public debt, \$53 6-5,421.68making an aggregate of \$865,231.087.86, and leaving a basance in the treasury of \$18,842 558. 1, as before stated.

For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, and the general operations of the treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Freasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of moneys required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war derived from taxation should be still further increased; and I carnestly invite your attention to this subject, to the end that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary.

The public debt on the first day of July last, as appears by the books of the treasury. amounted to \$1,740,690,459.4 . Propably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from five hundred millions. Held as it is, for the most part, by our own people, it has become a substantial branch of national, though private, property. For obvious reasons, the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people the better. To favor such general distribution, greater inducements to become owners might, perhaps, with good effect, and without injury, oe presented to persons of limited means. With this view, I suggest whether it might not be both competent and expedient for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any bona fide purchaser exempt from taxation and from seizure for deb , under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable every prudent person to set aside a small annuity against a possible

Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities, to the amount limited. most desirable to every person of small means who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being creditors as well as debtors, with relation to the public debt, is obvious. Men readily percrive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themselves

The public debt on the first day of July last, although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress at the commencement of the last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer made in the preceding December, as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year, by the sum of \$3,195,097 31. This fact exhibits a sat-Istactory condition and conduct of the operations of the Treasury. The national banking system is proving to

be acceptable to capitalists and to the people. On the twenty-fifth day of November five hundred and eighty-four national banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were conversions from State banks. Changes from State systems to the national systems are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that, very soon, there will be in the United States no banks of issue not authorized by Congress and no bank note circulation not secured by the Government. That the Goverament and the people will derive great benefit from this change in the banking systems of the country can hardly be questioned. The national system will create a reliable and permanent influence in support of the national creait, and protect the people against losses in the use of paper money. Whether or not any further legislation is advisable for the suppression of State bank issues, it will be for Congress to determine. It seems quite clear that the treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the Government can exercise a restraining power over the bank-note circulation of the country.

The report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administrative bureaus of the War Department during the last year. It will also specify the measures deemed essential for the national defense, and to keep up and supply the requisite military force.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that department and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our countrymen that a navy of such vast proportions has been organ ized in so brief a period, and conducted with so much efficiency and success.

The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction on the 1st of December, 1564, shows a total of 671 yessels, carrying 4,610 guns, and of 510,396 tons, being an actual increase during the year, over and above all losses by ship wreck or in battle, of vessels, 157 guns, and 42,427 tons. The total number of men at this time in the

raval service, including officers, is about There have been captured by the navy during the year 321 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since bostilities commenced

is 1,379, of which 267 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property, thus far reported. amount to \$14.306,:50 51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication and yet to be reported.

The total expenditure of the Navy Depart. ment of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence from the 4th of March, 61, to the 1st of November, 1861, are \$238,647,-

Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a navy yard and suitacle estaclishment for the construction and repair of iron vessels, and the machinery and armature for our ships, to which reference was made in my last annual mes.

Your attention is also invited to the views expressed in the report in relation to the legisintich of Congress at its last session in respect to prize on our inland waters. I cordially concus in the recommendation of the Secretary as to the propriety of creating the

new rank of vice-admiral in our naval service. Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmister General for a detailed account of the operations and financial condition of the Post Office Department. The postal revenues for the year ending

June 30, 1864, amounted to \$12,138,253 78, and the expenditures to \$12,614 786 20; the excess of expenditures over receipts being \$206,652 12.

The views presented by the Postmaster General on the subject of special grants by the government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships and the policy he recommends for the development of increased commercial intercourse with ad-jacent and neighboring countries, should re-

ceive the careful consideration of Congress. BIt is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population. improvement, and governmental institutions over the new and unoccupied portions of our country have scarcely been cheeked, much less impeded or destroyed, by our great civil war, which a first glance would seem to have absorbed almost

the entire energies of the nation. The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed in conformity with law, and thus our excellent system is firmly established in the mountains, which onci seemed a barren and uninhabitable waste between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the coast of the Pacific

The Territories of the Union are generally in a condition of prosperity and rapid growth. Idaho and Moutana, by reason of their great distance and the interruption of communica tion with them by Indian hostilities, have been only partially organized; but it is understood that these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit their governments, like like those of the others, to go lato speedy and full operation.

formation and important recommendations relating to the public lands, indian affairs, the Pacific railroad, and mineral discoveries con. tained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith transmitted, and which report also embraces the subjects of patente, pensions, and other matters of public idterest pertaining to his department.

The quantity of public land disposed of daring the five quarters ending on the 30th of Sep. tember last was 4,221,342 acres of which 1,538, 614 acres were entered under the hemestead law. The remainner was located with military land warrants, agricultural scrip certifled to States forr ailroads, and sold for cash. The cash received from sales and location fees Was \$1,019,446.

The income from sales during the fiscal year ending Jone 30, 1861, was \$678,007,21, against \$136.077,95 received during tue preceding year. The aggregate number of acres surveyed during the year has been equal to the quantity disposed of; and there is open to settlement about 133.100,000 acres of surveyed land.

The great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific States by railway and telegraph lines has been entered upon with a vigor that gives assurance of success, notwithstanding the en barrassments arising from the prevailing high prices of materials and labor The route of the main line of the road has been definitely located for one hundred miles westward from the initial point at Omaha City. Nebraska, and a preliminary location of the Pacific railroad of California has been made from Sacramento eastward to the great berd of the Truckee river in Nevada.

Numerous discoveries of gold, silver, and climaber mines have been added to the many heretofore known and the country occupied by the Sierra Nevada and Rocky mountains, and the subordinate ranges, now teems with enterprising labor, which is righly remunerative. It is believed that the product of the mines of precious metals in that region has, during the year reached, if not exceeded, one hundred millions in value.

It was recommended in my last annual message that our Indian system be remodeled. Congress, at its last session, acting upon the recommendation, did provide for reorganizing the system in California, and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with reasonable success. Much yet remains to be done to provide for the proper government of the Indians in other parts of the country to render it secure for the advancing settler, and to provide for the welfare of the Indian. The Secretary reiterates his recommendations, and to them the attention of Congress is in vited.

The liberal provisions made by Congress for paying pensions to invalid soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and to the widows, orphans, and dependent mothers of those who have fallen in battle, or died of disease contracted, or of wounds received in the service of their country, bave been diligently administered. There have been added to the pension rolls, during year ending the 30th day of June last, the names of 16.770 invalid soldiers, and of 271 disabled seamen, making the present number of army invalid pensioners 22,767, and of navy in valid pensioners 712.

Of widows, orphans, and mothers, 22,198 bave been placed on the army pension rolls, and 248 on the navy rolls. The present numher of army pensioners of this class is 25,433, and of navy pensioners 793. At the beginning of the year the number of revolutionary pensieners was 1,430; only twelve of them were soldiers, of whom seven have since died. The remainder are those who, under the law, rec-ive pensions because of relationship to revolutionary soldiers. During the year ending the 36th of June, 1861, \$1,504,616 92 have been paid to pensioners of all classes. I cheerfully commend to your continued

patronage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia which have been estabhisted or festered by Congress, and respectfully refer, for information concerning them, and in relation to the Washington aqueduct, the Capitol and other matters of local interest, to the report of the Secretary. The Agricultural Department, under the

supervision of its present energetic and faith. ful head, is rapidly commending itself to the great and vital interest it was created to ad. vance. It is peculiarly the people's department, in which they feel more deeply concerned than in any other. I commend it to the continued attention and fostering care of Con-The war continues. Since the last annua

message all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained, and our arms have steadily advanced: thus liberating the regions left in rear, so that Blissouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States have again produced reasonably The most remarkable feature in the military

operations of the year is General Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles di rectly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase in our relative strength that our General-in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy, and yet detach a well appointed large army to move on such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged.

Important movements have also occurred during the year to tae effect of moulding society for durability in the Union. Although short of complete success, it is much in the right direction, that twelve thousand citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal State governments, with free constitutions, and are eornestly struggling to maintain and administer them. The movements in the same direction, more

extensive, though less definite, in Missouri,

Kentucky and Tennessee, should not de overlooked. But Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secure to Liberty and Union for all the future. The genius of rebellion will no mere claim Maryland. Lake another foul spirit, being driven out, it may seek to tear her, but will woo her no more. At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the United States, passed the Senate, but failed for lack of the requisite two tnirds vote in the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress, and nearly the same members, and without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition, I venture to recommend the reconsideration and passage of the measure at the present session.

Of course the abstract question is not changed; but an intervening election shows, almost certainly, that the next Congress will pass the measure if does not. Hence there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment till go to the States for their action. And as it is to so go, at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better!

It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their views or their votes, any further than, as an additional element to be considered, their judgment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people now, for the first time, heard upon the question. In a great national crisis, like ours, unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable-almost indispensable.

And yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable, unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority. In this case the common end is the maintenance of the Union: and, among the means to secure that end, such will, through the election, is most clearly declared in favor of such constitutional amend-

The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging by the recent can, vass and its result, the purpose of the people within the loyal States, to maintain the integrity of the Union, was never more firm, por more nearly unanimous than now.

The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters met and mingled at the polls, give strong assurance of this. Not only all those whe supported the Union ticket, so called, but a great majority of the opposing party also, may be fairly claimed to entertain, and to be actuated by, the same pur-

It is an unanswerable argument to this effect, that no candidate for any office whatever, high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union. There have been much impugning of motives, and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause; but on the distinct issue of Union or no Union the poliricians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In affording the people the fair opportunity of showing one to another and to the would, thio firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national canse.

The election has exhibited another fact not less valuable to be known—the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of national resources-that of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves, and carried mourning to so many hearts, it is some relief to know that, compared with the surviving, the failen have been so few. While corps, and divisions, and brigades, and regiments, have formed, and fought, and dwindled, and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service.

The election returns prove this. So many voters could not else be found. The States regularly holding elections, both now and four years ago, to wis, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Iliinois, indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachuzettr, Michigan, Mianesota Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Verment, West Virginia and Wiscensin, cast 3,984,-011 votes now, against 3,870,212 cast then, showing an aggregate now of 3,962,011. To this is to As intimately connected with, and promotive of, this material growth of the nation, I ask the attention of Congress to the valuable in-

and the net incresse during the three years and

A table is appended showing particulars. To

this again should be adde the number of all

I land, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois,

and Ca ifornis, who, by the laws of those States

vet is this all. The number in organized Terri-

tories is triple now what it was four years ago.

while thousands, white and black, join us as the

tmuch 'ashown, affirm tively and nega ively, by

It is not material to inquire how the increase has

been produced, or to show that it would have

been greater but for the war, which is probably

true. The important fact remains demonstrated.

that we have more men now than we had when

the war began; that we are not exhausted, nor in

process of exhaustion; that we are gaining

strength, and may, if need be, maiatain the con-

test indeficately. This as to men. Material re-

sturces are now more complete an abundant than

and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The publi

purpose to re establish and maintain the nutional

authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, un-

changeable. The manner of continuing the

effort remains to choose On careful considera-

tion of all the evidence access ble, it seems to

me that no attempt at negotiation with the in-

would accept nothing short of severance of the

Union-precisely what we will not and cannot

give. His declarations to this effect are explicit

and oft-repeated. He does not attempt to deceive

us. He affords rano excuse to deceive ourselves

cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and

us the issue is distinct, simple, and inflexible.

It is an issue which can only be tried by war

and coulded by victory. If we yield we are

braten; if the southern people fail him, he is

beaten. Fither way it would be the victory and

defeat following war. What is true, however,

of him who heads the insurgent cause, is n t

recessarily true of those who follow. Although

he cannot reaccept the Union, they can Some

of them, we know, already desire peace and re-

union. The number of such may increase

They can, at any moment, have peace simply

be laying down their arms and submitting to the

After so much, the government could not, if it

would, maintain war against them. The loyal

If questions should remain, we would adjust

them by the peaceful means of legislation, con-

ference, court, and votes operating only in

constitutional and lawful channels. Some

certain other posible que tions are, and

and would be, beyond the Executive power to

adjust; as, for instance, the admission of mem-

bers into Congress, and whatever might require

the appropriation of money. The Executive

power itself would be greatly diminished by

the cessation of actual war. Pardons and re

missions of forfeitures, however, would still be within Executive control. In what spirit and

temper this control would be exercised can be

A tear ago general pardon and amnesty, upon

specified terms, were offered to all, except cer-

tain designated classes; and it was, at the same

time, made known that the excepted classes were

till within contemplation of special clemency

During the year many availed themselves of the

general provision, and many more would, only

that the signs of bad faith in some, led to such

precautionary measures as rendered the practical

process less easy and certain. During the same

ime also special pardons have been granted to

Thus, practically, the door has been, for a fall

ear, open to all, except such as were not in con-

ditton to make free choice-that is, such as were

in custody or under constraint. It is to still so open

to all. But the time may come-probably will

con e-when public duty shati demand that it be

closed; and that, in l'eu, more rigorous meas-

in a presenting the abandonment of armed re

sistace to the national authority on the part of

the insurgents, as the only indispensible condi-

ion to ending the war on the part of the govern

ment, I retract nothing heretofore said as to

slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year

age, that " while I remain in my present position

I shall not attempt to retract or modify the eman-

cipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slav-

ery any person who is free by the terms of that

proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress."

If the people should, by whatever mode or means,

make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such

persons, another, and not I, must be their instru-

In stating a single condition of peace, I mean

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

*110,000

85,616

16.92

348,235

280,613

143,331

115,141

175,487

72,703

162,413

42,534

69,111

128,680

730,654

470,745

+14.410

572,697

22,187

55,811

148,513

3 982,011

3,952,011

4,015,773

*90,000

simply to say that the war will cease on the part

of the government, whenever it shall have ceased

Table showing the aggregate votes in the States

named, at the Presidential election respectively

ment to perform it.

DECEMBER 6, 1964.

in 1860, and 1864.

on the part of those who began

California115,840

Connecticut...... 77,246

Delaware 16,039

Illincis 339,693

Kentucky......146,216

Maine..... 97,918

Maryland...... 92,502

Massachusetts169,533

Minnesota 34.799

Missouri 165,538
New Hampshire 65,953
New Jersey 121,125

Oregon 14,410 Pennsylvania 476,442

Rhode Island..... 19.931

Vermont 42,814

West Virginia 46,195

Kansas

Nevada....

† Estimated.

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BINATION GAS BURNERS,

Have at last been received, and are now on exhibition and for sale at No. 15 4½ street, (one door below Dr. Sunderland's Church,) in this city.

Their merits speak for themselves; a trial of

these Burners will convice any and all persons that they are what has long been needed by the con-

sumers of gas in this city.
They sive you a clearer, softer, and better light,

at from fifteen to thirty and even forty per cent less money than you are new paying for gas. The Lava Tip is such that it cannot corrode,

therefore always remains clear and perfect.

The combination of the Burner prevents any

more gas from passing through it than is actually

I would respectfully solicit a call from all those

interested, and examine for themselves into the respective merits of the Burners. H. M. LAKE.

113 Penna, avenue, south side.
On hand a fine supply of Perfumery, Powder

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A large FRAME BUILDING, (new.) 15 rooms,

FRAME HOUSE, 7 rooms and brick stable, 7th

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FRAME, 6 rooms, lot 18 by 70, \$1,500.
Two FRAMES, 5 rooms, gas and water, each

Two small BRICK HOUSES, each \$1,200.
Also, 30 acres of prime LAND, with improvements, near toll-gate, on Bladensburg road, for

A GARDEN FARM, 12% acres, good improve-ments, near Bladensburg, \$6,000.

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60 acre FARM, DWELLING, &c., 9 miles from city, Montgomery county, Md., only \$1,400, BUILDING LOTS in all parts of the city.

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He cannot voluntarily reaccept the Union; we

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national arms press back the insurgent lines. S

which numb reannot be ess than 90.0 0.

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GLRET.BUBO. SYPHILIS. STRICTURE, SEMINAL WEAKNESS. INFLAMED BLADDER,
WHITES, SUPPRESSION OF THE MENSES,
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Do not fail to come to SMITH, BROS. CO. to get your Clothing. 40 West Baltimore street. The place where everybody gets suited, 8M1TH, BROS, & CO. 40 West Baltimore street.

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It will pay all to come to Baltimore to buy your OLOTHING. SMITH, BROS & CO., Merchant Tailors and Clothiers. Be sure and come to SMITH, BROS. & CO., Marble Hall Clothing House, 40 West Baltimore street, to get your Fall and Winter Clothing. SMITH BFOS. & CO.,

Peg top PANTS, French and English WALKING COATS, Peltoe's fancy and plain SACKS; also, the new style SACKATEL, the prettiest coat out. All in endless varieties at SMITH, BROS. & CO.'8 pular Marble Hall Clething House, 40 West

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DRUG ESTABLISHMENT. offer superior facilities to the residents of Wash-PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES.

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On MONDAY, October 17, 1864, A fine and new assortment of CHILDRAN . BOOTS AND SHOES.

made up in the Latest and most Fashiensble style. We will sell at reasonable prices, and hope, by trict attention and integrity, to merit a fair share Particular attention has been paid to the Ladies'

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES in the city. CHAS. B. BAYLY & CO

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HOUSES, HOTELS, AND STEAMBOATS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. 318 IRON HALL,

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DBIVATIONS AND SUFFERINGS OF OFFIcers and Soldiers while Prisoners in the hand
of the Rebels, 25c; The New Book of Nonsense
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Lost Wife, by Bella Z. Spencer, \$1.50; The Nasby
Papers, by Petroleum V. Nasby, 25c; Ye Book of
Copperheads, 25c; Mustang Gray, by Jeremiah
Clemens, 77c; The Bivals, by Jeremiah Clemens,
75c; Lily White, by Edward Goodwin, 75c,
oc 14

near the wharf.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 8, 1986 Notice inhereby given that subscription be received by the Treasurer of the United Stat the several Assistant Treasurers and Designal Depositories and by the National Banks designat nd qualified as Depositeries and Financial Ages or Treasury Notes payable three years fre August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, w semi annual coupons attached, payable in law

These notes will be convertible at the option the helder at maturity into six per cent. bearing bends, redeemable after five and pays twenty vests from August 15, 1867. The Notes will be issued in the denemination

fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand five thousand dellars, and will be issued in blat or pavable to order, as may be directed by the st eribers. All subscription must be for fifty dollars, me multiple of fifty dollars.

Ouplicate certificates will be issued for all dep ites. The party depositing must endorse upon t original certificate the denomination of notes quired, and whether they are to be issued in bla or payable to order. When so endorsed it must left with the officer receiving the deposit, to forwarded to this Department. The notes will be transmitted to the owners f

of transportation charges as soon after the recei of the original Certificates of Deposit as they be prepared. Interest will be allowed to August 15 on

deposite made prior tot at date, and will be by the Department upon receipt of the origin certificates. As the notes draw interest from August 15, sons making deposits subsequent to that d must pay the interest accrued from date of note

and upwards for these notes at any one time " be allowed a commission of one quarter of one; sent , which will be paid by this Department up the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to the efficer with whom the deposit was made,

certificates.

scriptions Jy 26-tf

WASBINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1865. Bealed Proposals are invited by the undersign for supplying the U S. Quartermaster's I partment, at Washington D. C. Baltimore, Mi Alexandria, and Fort Monroe. Va., or either these places, with Hay, Corn. Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 54 sushels of corn or ests and 50 tons of hay or strained by the supplying the control of the Bidders must state at waich of the above-name

points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries there the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries thall be commenced, and when to be completed. The price must be written out in words on th

The bidder will be required to accompany a proposals with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons that in case his bid is accepted be

may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guaranters must |
shown by the official certificate of a U. S. Distriautorney, Collector of Customs or any other official certificate for expensions of the United States Government or responsible person known to this office. All bidders will be only notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and P. O. address of each bidder.

for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and bether its guarantors, will be required of the success all bits. der or hidders upon signing the contract.

Blav a forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, ma
be obtained upon application at this Office.

FORM OF PROPUSAL.

(Tewn. Coupty and State) - (Date) -

56 ponuda ousbels o: Oats, in sacks, at — per bushel e __ tons of Bales Hay, at __ per on of 2,00

with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bif has been accepted. Your chedient servant, Brigadier General D. H. Rockss.

We, the undersigned, residents of ____, in the County of ____, and State of ____, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the conafter the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated December 8, 1865, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——shall fail to enter into a sontract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by said ——and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness,

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowlsidge and belief, the above named guarantors are
good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for
which they offer to be security
To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer
under the United States Government, or respon-

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

DEFORT OF WASHINGTON,

DEFORT OF WASHINGTON,

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber Leather,
Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on MONDAY of each
week, a sealed proposal or list, in deplacate, of the
sarticles they are prepared to furnish to this Depot ab
short notice, with the price of each marked in plain
figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service
require it, the article or articles can be obtained
without delty, and at the lowest price.

Desire wishing to sell to this Depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday
merning.

Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
is 5-12.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, Receive Subscriptions for the

NEW U. S. 73-10 LOAN authorised by the act of June 30th, 1864. The notes will be issued under date of Augus

15th, in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, payable to bearer or order, bearing interest a 7 5-10 per centum per annum, payable semi-an nually, and will be convertible at the option o the holder at maturity into six per cent. Five

We buy and sell-GOVERNMENT BONDS of all issues.

And pay the highest price for QUARTERMASTER'S CERTIFICATE CHECKS

W. G. METZEROTT, corner Pa. av. and lith state largest Musical Establishment and only importing house in the District. Sole Agency of Steinway & Sons grand an square PIANOS, of which we have just received new assortment, making our stock is instrument of this celebrated factory alone, which is a large assortment than can be found at any other aget cy of this house in the country. Besides these, we have a stock of Paven & Bacon, and Haines Brothers make on hand. We are the sole agent of Mason & Hamlin's justly celebrated CARINETORGANS, which we sell it factory prices, from \$110 to \$670. Prince & Co's MELODEONS.

Purchasing exclusively for cash, we are enable to sell at the lowest figures for cash, and upon accommodating terms. commodating terms.
Old Pianos taken in exchange, tuned and repaired

PERSONAL.

M ADAM MASHA IS STILL AT HER RESI-dence, 403 K street between 9th and 10th streets; is prepared to read the past, present and juture events, and is qualified to give counsel to

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SMITH, BROS. & CO., Clothiers and Merchant 40 West Baltimore street.

Wasningtonians can save 20 per cent, by getting their Clothing made at SMITH, BROS. & CO.,

Persons in Washington can save 20 per cent. by buying their Clothing of SMITH, BROS. & CO.,

the finest stock of Clothing in the country, SMITH, BROS. & CO., Marble Hall, 49 West Baltimore street.

The only house in Baltimore or Washington that SMITH, BROS. & CO.

40 West Baltimore street.

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, 40 West Baltimore street.

Having completed this elegant and extensive ington and public generally for obtaining FRESH DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

fected as to meet the entire approval of the faculty.

KIDWELL & SON.

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Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 24 Empire Building, 71 Broad-

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, MISSES, BOYS, AND of the Public patronage.

Department of the business, and we can safely boast of one of the finest assortment of oc 14-tf No. 278 Penn. av., bet, 11th and 12th sts.

TIN CHAMBER SETS, COAL OIL LAMPS, JAPANNED WAITERS, DOOR MATTS. PEATHER DUSTERS, BRUSHES,

between 9th and 10th sta

On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, December 20th, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, by virtue of a deed of trust, dated August 12th, 1854, and duly recorded among the Land Records for Washington county, D. C., I shall sell, part of Lot No. 4, in Square No. 684, fronting on Delaware avenue, between C and D streets north. Beginning for the said part of said original Lot (4,) on the northwest corner of Delaware avenue and running at right angles with said avenue, eastwardly 169 feet, thence south 20 feet 10 inches, thence west 23 feet, thence parallel with the north line of said Lot westwardly to Delaware avenue 155 feet 6 inches, thence northward GOOD Second-hand Tents constantly on hand.

Also, New Tents of any size made to order by

BARNES & SON.

Sail Makers, 638 lith street,
near the wharf. aware avenue 152 feet 9 inches, thence northward ly on Delaware avenue 27 feet 4); inches to the place of beginning, containing 4,600 feet more or less. Terms cash.

date of deposit Parties depositing twenty five thousand dolla deductions for sommissions must be made fro

requested to give to applicants all desired inform tion, and afford every facility for making er scriptions W. P. FESSENDEN,

bids.

Corn to be up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks of about throughels each. The sacks to be furnished without satra charge to the Government. The hav at a straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn hay or straw proposed to be delivered mest leated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein it wited will be ambject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time the lowest responsible hidder, as the interest the Government may require and payment will made when the whole amout contracted for the have been solivered and accepted.

they wild, within ten days the reafter, execute to contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the or tract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformi with the terms of this advertisment; and in cathe said bidder should fail to enter into the cotract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest respensible bidde, or the person to whom the contract of the person to th be awarded.

must be legibly written in the proposal
Proposals must be addressed to Brig. Gen. D. I.
Rucker. Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington
D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposal
for Forage."

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnis and deliver to the United States, at the Quarter master's Papartment at _____, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement inviting preposal for forage, dated washington Depet. Dec. 8, 1861 the following articles wis. the following articles, vis:

— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at — per bushels

pounds—tons of Baied Straw, at — per ton of 1.00 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the — day of — . 186 . and to be completed on or before the — day of — . 186 . and pledge myself to enter inte a written contract with the United States.

General Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

Given under our hands and seals this -

sible person known to this office.

D. H. EFOKER,

dec 9-tf Brigadier General and Q. M.

FIFTEENTE STREET, OFPOSITE U. S. TREASURY,

Twenty Bonds.

TREASURY NOTES. CERTIFICATES OF INDESTEDNESS. And COIN,

JAY 000 EE & 00. DIANOS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

he deposits. Officers reseiving deporits will see that \$ proper endorsements are made upon the origin All officers authorised to receive deposits a

Becretary of the Treasury PROPOSALS FOR F BAGS.